

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK.—Metal exchange quotes lead quiet.
Spot 8.05c; spelter unsettled; east St. Louis delivery,
spot 8.40c asked.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Fair in north; unsettled; probably snow in south
tonight and Thursday.

Forty-eighth Year—No. 296.

Price Five Cents

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1918.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

BERLIN SEEKS ALLIED TROOPS WILSON PREPARES CONFERENCE DEMANDS

PREMIER EBERT URGES ALLIES TO OCCUPY CITY

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Unofficial reports still persist, says the Matin, that the Ebert-Haase government has entreated the allies to occupy Berlin.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—From left to right the first line American divisions in the Coblenz bridgehead area are the Second, Thirty-second and the First divisions. The Second division occupies the right bank of the Rhine to Honningen with headquarters at Hedesdorf. The Thirty-second division line runs from Brietscheid east to Herschbach, where the line extends southeast through Alsbach to Sayn, which is the headquarters of the division. The First division is located between the Thirty-second and French headquarters at Montabaur.

The dividing line of the French and American portions of the bridgehead is the Lahn river from the Rhine to the region of Ems, whence the line zig-zags northeast to the region of Malmes Eicht, directly east of Montabaur.

BEATTY THANKS U. S. MEN

British Admiral Delivers Farewell Address to Americans.

REVIEWS THE WAR

Says German Fleet Gave Up Like Lot of Herded Sheep.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The American battleship squadron attached to the British fleet displayed a spirit of true comradeship throughout its period of service, declared Admiral Sir David Beatty, the commander-in-chief of the grand fleet, in a farewell address on board the U. S. S. New York on December 1, the day the squadron was detached from the grand fleet. All hands had been called to muster on the forecastle to hear Admiral Beatty.

After thanking the American officers and men for their co-operation, Sir David remarked that both the British and the Americans were disappointed at not having been able to meet the German fleet. He declared that the day the German fleet surrendered was "a pitiful day to see." Sir David said he had always had misgivings that the Germans would never come out for a finish fight and these misgivings had been strengthened by the coming of the American squadron.

"I could not let the sixth battle squadron go without coming on board the New York and saying something of what I feel at this moment of your departure," said Sir David.

"I had intended to ask Admiral Rodman to permit me to say something to the representatives of all the ships of the sixth battle squadron on board the battleship but the exigencies of the service have not permitted it. Therefore, as Admiral Rodman has suggested, what I say to you I hope you will promulgate to your comrades in the other ships and also to your comrades of the Atlantic fleet.

"The support which you have shown is that of true comradeship and in time of stress that is worth a very great deal. As somebody said the other day 'the fighting now is over and the talking now is going to begin.' Therefore I do not want to keep you here any longer but want to congratulate you for having been present upon a day unsurpassed in the naval annals of the world.

"I know quite well that you, as well as your comrades, were bitterly disappointed at not being able to give effect to that efficiency you have so well maintained. It was a most disappointing day. It was a pitiful day to see those great ships coming in like sheep being herded by dogs to their fold without any effort on anybody's part, but it was a day everybody could be proud of.

"I have always had misgivings and when the sixth battle squadron became part of the grand fleet, those misgivings were doubly strengthened and I knew then they would throw up their hands. Apparently the sixth battle squadron was the straw that broke the camel's back.

"However the disappointment that the grand fleet was unable to strike their blow for the freedom of the world, is counter-acted by the fact that it was their prestige alone that brought about this achievement.

Know Each Other Well
"During the last twelve months you have been with us and have learned to know each other very well. We have learned to respect each other. I want you to take back a message to the Atlantic fleet that you have left a very warm place in the hearts of the grand fleet which cannot be filled until you come back or send another squadron to represent you. You have given us a sample of the Atlantic fleet, which, I think, the Atlantic fleet, efficient as it is, will find it very hard to reproduce.

"I understand that you now are going to Portland where you are to get leave. There is a duty to perform in bringing your president to these waters and then you will return to your own shores. And I hope that in the sunshine, which Admiral Rodman tells me always shines there, you will not forget your 'comrades of the mist,' and your pleasant associations of the North sea.

"Come Back Soon"

"This is a queer place as you have found, but you are not the first to find it out. There once was a great explorer, Marco Polo, who after traveling over the world for thirty years, one day found himself in the North sea and then went home and went to bed and did not travel any more. I trust it will not have the same effect on any of you but I can say that those of you I have seen during the last twelve months seem to have improved in many ways, if that were possible, and I think the health giving quality which must be put against all its bad points of which there are so many.

"I thank you again and again for the great part the sixth battle squadron has played in bringing about the greatest naval victory in history. I hope you will give this message to your comrades: 'Come back soon.' Goodbye and good luck!"

GENERAL BOTHA GIVEN RECEPTION

LONDON, Dec. 17. Via Montreal—General Louis Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, with his party, arrived today from Capetown and took a special train from Tilbury, where he landed, to London. Upon arriving at the station here General Botha was given a great ovation by the large crowds which had assembled to meet him.

REPORT TEUTON CRUELTY

Americans From Prison Camp Tell of Crimes of German Officers.

RUSSIANS STARVING

Yanks Compelled to Protect Own Food With an Armed Guard.

BERNE, Dec. 17.—Lieutenant James Duke of Washington, Lieutenant Cassius Styles of Willsboro, N. Y., and Lieutenant Robert Raymond of Newton Center, Mass., have arrived in Switzerland from a German prison camp on their way to France. These officers are attached to the American aviation service.

The Americans informed the Red Cross that the Russians at Rastatt, Germany, were dying at the rate of about six or eight daily from starvation. The Americans were given rifles by the German guards to protect their food stores from the Russians who threatened to raid the American compound, they said.

The American cemetery at Rastatt now has nine graves. The German guards left the gates of the camp open for the Americans to escape but an American sergeant posted American guards around the compound and compelled the prisoners to await the arrival of the Red Cross and American sanitary trains from Switzerland.

Herbert Jones of the 110th infantry, declared to the American Red Cross that a German sergeant major at Langensalz camp struck American prisoners on the face with the flat of his sword without reason after lining them up for roll call. Jones himself was kicked by a guard until the lower part of his body was temporarily paralyzed.

Langensalz is the German prison camp where a considerable number of French prisoners were killed or wounded by guards several days after the signing of the armistice.

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CANADA POLICE STRIKE

Dismissal of Members From Force Leads to Walkout.

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—The Toronto police force began a strike this morning against the dismissal by the police commissioners of thirteen members of the police union, which the commissioners had refused to recognize because of its affiliation with the trades and labor council. Of five hundred policemen about ninety remained on duty.

FOR SOCIALIST CONGRESS.
BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 18.—Juan Justo, Socialist leader in the Argentine chamber of deputies and his colleague De Masso have been appointed by the Socialist party to attend the incoming Socialist congress in Europe.

WILSON MEETS M. FOCH

President and Marshal Discuss Armistice Terms at Conference.

PEACE IN JUNE

Foch Will Lead Allied Armies Under Arch of Triumph in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Up to this moment President Wilson has not expressed himself in favor of any of the various propositions that have been advanced as regards the creation of a league of nations, says a statement issued today by the American peace commission.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—President Wilson and Marshal Foch talked for half an hour last night. The subjects under discussion were mainly in reference to the armistice between the Allies and Germany. Mr. Wilson was most favorably impressed as the result of this first extended conversation he has had with the marshal, according to Marcel Hutin of the Echo de Paris. Hutin states that it is most probable that the treaty of peace will be signed at Versailles some time about the beginning of June and that Marshal Foch will lead the Allied armies under the Arch of Triumph in Paris within fifteen days after peace is declared.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Much interest attaches to the conference which President Wilson will have with King Victor Emmanuel who is expected to arrive tomorrow. It is known the president feels the warmest for the purposes which led Italy to enter the war. Nevertheless, the tentative lines laid out in consequence of an investigation by Colonel Edward M. House respecting the probable extent of territory which should go to Italy, on the principle of racial or linguistic determination do not fully accord with the ideas of the Italian government, which feels that it should go further than is indicated by this outline. This is one of the subjects which Mr. Wilson discussed with Count di Cologere, Italian ambassador to America, whom he is believed to have told the extent to which the American representatives were willing to go in support of Italy's claims arising out of the war.

PARIS, Dec. 17. (Havas).—The American ambassador, William G. Sharp, gave a dinner this evening in honor of President and Madame Poincaré and President and Mrs. Wilson. The guests included the ambassadors to France, the presidents of the senate and chamber, the ministers of marine and foreign affairs, Marshals Joffre and Foch and the prefect of the Seine and their wives, the American delegates to the peace conference and Generals Pershing, Bliss and Haris.

A reception followed the dinner, at which many notable men of France and the United States were present. A great crowd massed in front of the embassy acclaimed both presidents.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Another raw, wet day kept President Wilson indoors today except for a ride in a closed motor car. The only conference on his program was one with Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly French foreign minister.

The president worked late last night after his return from the reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp and slept late this morning. The president is missing the entertainment he gets from attending the theater, and he is planning to witness a theatrical performance here soon. A gala night at the opera is being planned for him.

The president has expressed a desire to meet Lieutenant Rene Fonck, the noted French ace, and the aviator will be brought to the Murat mansion in the near future.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—This morning's Paris newspapers variously place the probable date of the peace conference at from January 10 to January 15. The meetings preliminary to the conference will take place at the ministry of foreign affairs with Premier Clemenceau presiding. Prior to this, extremely important conferences will be held, including one President Wilson will have with David Lloyd George, the British premier.

Most wild rumors are in circulation regarding the interviews Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch have had with the American president. Those who signed the visitors' book yesterday at the Murat residence, the temporary home of President Wilson, were Viscount Northcliffe and Paul Painleve and Jules Meline, former French premier.

NATION LEAGUE SCORED

Senator Knox Wants Question Postponed Until After Peace.

DELAY ALL ACTION

Declares Widest Diver- sity of Opinion Exists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Declaring that the widest diversity of opinion exists regarding formation of a league of nations and on the definition of freedom of the seas, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, formerly secretary of state, in an address to the senate today urged postponement of these questions until after the peace conference.

Just before Senator Knox spoke the foreign relations committee had decided to delay action until Saturday on its resolution which would record the senate in favor of such postponement and also call for the withdrawal of American military and naval forces from Europe and abrogation of the president's extraordinary war powers.

Chairman Hitchcock said later that division of opinion in the committee on the resolution was not confined to party lines. He would not predict what action might be taken.

The function of the peace conference, Senator Knox declared in the senate, is to settle issues with the enemy. Revision of the marine laws and a league of nations, he said, "are issues between the Allies themselves," and neutrals, and should not be complicated with "simple demands," of the peace treaty.

Instead of a league of nations, Senator Knox suggested a "definite Entente, provided it be a small and natural one, bringing only limited and appropriate obligations." The league of nations, he said, should "await exhaustive consideration."

"Even without an Entente," the senator said, "the United States can without 'entanglement' whatever place in advance at the service of the world's peace, if seriously threatened, the whole of its influence and of its potential power. This can be done by a declaration that a menace to the liberty of Europe is a menace to America, and that America will consult her friends and prepare for action if ever such menace should arise again."

HURLEY PRAISES WORK OF SCHWAB AND FRANKLIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Tributes to the work of Charles M. Schwab as director general of the Emergency Fleet corporation and of P. A. S. Franklin, as chairman of the ship control committee, were paid by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board in cablegrams transmitted today. Mr. Hurley, who is in France, also conveyed to Mr. Schwab the thanks of General Pershing, particularly for the launch in 807 eighty-seven vessels on July 4, which General Pershing said heartened the American army and hastened the victory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A telegram was made public here today from Vice President Marshall expressing his hope that the cry of Armenia and Syria against the wrongs done them by Turkey "will reach the hearts of just men who will sit at the peace council."

The vice-president's message, sent December 11 to the Armenian National Union of America, said that the sufferings of Belgium at the hands of the Germans seemed to him to have been mild in comparison with the brutality and inhumanity exhibited by Turkey toward Armenia.

As an individual American and speaking without authority Mr. Marshall said he voiced the hope that the peace conference would not forget "the great problem of the Near East."

HOMES DESTROYED; MEN EXECUTED; WEALTH SEIZED

(By the Associated Press)
WARSAW, Monday, Dec. 16.—The manner in which the Russian peasants in Volhynia have risen against their landlords is shown by the experiences of Princess Potocki, who is one of the refugees gathered here. Her estate at Dombrovitz was besieged for one week by the peasants. Several Polish peasants aided in beating off the attacks and a dozen or more of the Russians were killed.

Finally the Russians threw benzine on the roof and set it on fire. The defenders then agreed to surrender if the women could go free. The peasants placed the men against the wall and executed all of the main personages of the palace.

WARSAW, Monday, Dec. 16.—The mother of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia who is living near Livadia in the Crimea, has been receiving letters every ten days that purported to come from the former ruler, according to Polish officers who have arrived here from Sebastopol. The dowager empress and all about her are convinced that Nicholas Romanoff is still alive, according to information given the officers by a member of her household.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—The Polish government has declared itself ready to conclude a military and political alliance with the Entente nations, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Dispatches from Vienna report that the town council of Carlsbad has asked President Wilson to recognize Carlsbad as an independent republic, under American supremacy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Polish government has proposed that a treaty signed by Bohemia, Poland and Yugoslavia, says the National Zeitung of Basel, according to a dispatch received today. The national convention would include military, railway, and commercial agreements, closely uniting this group of new states to the Entente powers.

Poland would include all Prussian territory inhabited by Poles who would number in the new country about 35,000,000 people. Hungary, according to the National Zeitung, desires to be included in the alliance.

SALONIKI, Friday, Dec. 13.—(By The Associated Press).—Food conditions in Bulgaria are good, according to reports here, this being especially true of the country districts. In the cities food is available to all having the means to pay the high prices asked. Clothing, however, is scarce. There also is an acute shortage in drugs and surgical dressings. Quinine sells for a thousand dollars a pound.

There is much money in the country, the reports indicate. The Bulgarian government recently sold 2,500,000 pounds of tobacco at nearly \$3 a pound, receiving payment in gold. During the entire period of the war immense stores of tobacco belonging to American companies was left undisturbed.

SALONIKI, Dec. 18.—Charles A. Dana, former executive secretary of the Armenian and Syrian relief committee at Beirut and Constantinople and William S. Nelson, former American vice consul at Tripoli, Syria, returned here from Syria declared that there is urgent need of relief among the survivors of the deported Armenians now in Asia Minor.

Both men agree that out of the 2,000,000 Armenians deported by the Turks 400,000 survived and say that not more than one-fourth of the present Armenian population can survive until the next harvest unless there is outside help.

MARSHALL IN APPEAL FOR THE SYRIAN RELIEF

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JAPAN KEEPS SILENT

Country's Attitude on Peace Terms Not Made Known.

AN OFFICIAL TALKS

Would Not Give Germany Back Any of the Captured Colonies.

TOKIO, Nov. 18. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Official Japan is silent as to what Japan will ask at the peace conference, but Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, the venerable ex-prime minister, has given a statement as to what he thinks Japan's peace terms should be.

The Marquis says that Japan should approve all decision to be reached by Great Britain, France and the United States so far as the territorial alterations on the western front, Central Europe, the Balkans and in the African colonies are concerned because Japan has therein no direct interest.

As to the future of Germany and Russia, Japan's attitude should be decided in accordance with the conclusions reached by the Allied conference but the fundamental principle of settlement should be the universal desire to obtain permanent peace.

The other points which the marquis makes are as follows:

The future of the Somme islands should be decided with the intention of destroying German bases in the Pacific.

The German New Guinea which is now occupied by the British should not be returned to Germany. The principle should also be applicable to the Bismarck islands.

Japan should hold islands like Marshall, Caroline and others, which are now occupied by the Japanese navy, as it is dangerous to return them to Germany and as there is no reason to let the other powers occupy them.